

PUBLISHED THURSDAY MORNING,  
By RUSSELL EATON.  
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EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.  
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"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

### Potatoes—New Breeds.

The rot in the potato, which prevailed so extensively last fall, has caused a good deal of inquiry into the subject of new varieties of this root. Some farmers are of opinion, that on account of a mysterious something—some unknown law in the physiology of the potato, the vital principle of those kinds most subject to the rot has become exhausted, and that it is necessary to renew from the seed and obtain some other variety which shall take the place of the exhausted kind. We do not know how correct this opinion is. Without pretending to know more than other people upon the subject, or of deciding the question in controversy, we may say, that we are inclined to think that the theory which attributes the rot to the uncommonly hot weather in the fall, is as near right as any. But, nevertheless, the subject of renewing existing varieties from the seed, or of introducing new ones in the same way, is worthy of consideration by our farmers. We have been told that some farmer in Brewer, near Bangor, in Penobscot Co., did, some years ago, renew the Chenango or Mercer potato, as they are sometimes called, by sowing the seeds from the ball, and selecting those for planting which nearest resembled the original stock, and thereby derived much benefit, having a more healthy and productive kind.

We have been favored with many specimens of seedling potatoes, by individuals who have assumed themselves in producing new varieties. Gen. J. ROBINSON, of Waterville, has a very fine variety which he produced in this way. Dr. LEACH, of Bangor, sent us specimens of a large variety of his, selecting from numerous varieties, which he obtained from the seed. RUFUS MOODY, of Monmouth, has several varieties. Other farmers, in different sections of the State, have tried similar experiments with like results. The principal trouble is to obtain a kind that every body shall like so well as to cause a demand for them, and make them the pets of the market.

Among the thousands of varieties that have been produced by the different experimenters with seeds, but very few have been adopted as standards. The Chenango, which was produced by Mr. GILKIE, has had a great reputation. The Butman, first raised by Mr. BUTMAN, of Dixmont, have a good reputation in this vicinity, although they are not so productive as some. We have always done best with them on a moist soil. The Carters, which were first obtained by seed sown by a Mr. CARTER, of New York, and which, if we mistake not, are also sometimes called White Farinas, are in good repute.

The time of planting is near at hand, and farmers should be looking about them, and making arrangements to plant a good variety, or several good varieties, and a large lot of them too.

### Fat Beef.

Mr. SOTHAM, of Albany, New York, has been astonishing the butchers of Brighton and epicures of Boston with specimens of his Hereford beef. We learn from the Boston Cultivator, that a three year old heifer (three years old last July) of his stock, was sold and slaughtered there, of which the following particulars are related. "She was kept in the pasture and milked the whole of the summer until the first week in November, and fed from that time until about Christmas, on hay and turnips;—then she had about four quarts of oil cake per day, in addition, until March 18th, the day she started for market." When slaughtered, she weighed nine hundred and twenty-nine pounds, as follows:

Side,	380 lbs.
Hide,	87
Tallow,	88
Total,	929 lbs.

Mr. SOTHAM also brought to the same market a large and remarkably fat cow of the same breed, for which, the Cultivator says, he was offered \$150. She was finally purchased by WOODBURY & SMITH of Cambridge-Port, who intend to exhibit her for several weeks before they slaughter her.

We are glad to hear that Mr. SOTHAM has shown them in Brighton, that "some things can be done as well as others," and that a Hereford can tallow up and look as stately as a Durham.

POTATO FROG. Several of the German States have instituted feasts to be held on the anniversary of the introduction of the potato into that country. We would go further to be present at one of these potato frolics, and to do homage to the memory of the man who introduced this valuable root, than we would to be present at the anniversary of any battle that ever was fought since Cain killed Abel.

VERY ROSE. We have received VAIL & Co's Descriptive Catalogue of Roses, cultivated and for sale by them at the Exotic Nursery and Horticultural Gardens, Flushing, near New York. They have a splendid variety of this queen of the flowers. You can get them there of all sorts, sizes and colors—climbing and creeping—hardy and tender—rough, mossy or smooth—from fifty cents up to three dollars.

A machine has been invented at Chicago, which promises to supersede the use of spades. By the assistance of two yokes of oxen and two men, it will cut a ditch two feet deep by three feet at the top, and eighteen inches at the bottom, at the rate of twenty rods per day.

# THE FARMER.

A Family Paper; Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, General Intelligence, &c.  
VOL. XIII. AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1845. NO. 15.

From the American Farmer.

### American Agricultural Association, New York.

We have received a copy of the constitution and by-laws of this society, recently established in the city of New York. From this document we learn that the objects in view are,

1. The discussion of topics connected with Agriculture, Horticulture and Arboriculture.
2. The procuring of original, practical and scientific experiments in these arts, and of essays, papers and lectures, for publication, in a series of transactions.
3. The establishment of a laboratory, for the examination of manures, composts and marls, and the investigation of the mineral food of plants, fruits and seeds.
4. The establishment of an interchange of fruits, seeds and scions, with other Societies, and among the members of this Society.
5. The establishment of an Agricultural Library.
6. The founding of a Museum of seeds, fruits, specimens of choice varieties of plants, models of implements and buildings, pictures of improved animals, together with a collection of geological specimens, fossils minerals, and other subjects relating to agriculture.

The Hon. Luther Bradish, is President of the association, and the Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, Thos. A. Emmet, H. Maxwell, and other distinguished and scientific citizens, Vice Presidents, &c. The following report on Guano was made, in obedience to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the association on the 13th March, last:

### Report on Guano.

"Resolved, That the association cause an analysis to be made of the cargoes of guano from Ichnoboe and Peru, now in the market for the use of the members and all persons in the neighborhood; and that a report be drawn up with the analysis, containing suggestions for the application of the manure; the whole to be published as early as practicable in the agricultural papers of this city and vicinity."

### Peruvian Guano.

Uric acid	10.5
Ammonia	19.0
Phosphoric acid	14.0
Lime and magnesia	16.0
Salt of soda and potash	6.0
Oxalic acid, with carbonic and muriatic acids	13.0
Water	13.0
Sand	2.5
Volatile and organic matters	6.0
	100.00

### Ichnoboe Guano.

Ammonia	13.5
Humic acid	4.0
Phosphates	25.0
Oxalic, &c., acids	20.0
Salts of soda, &c.	7.0
Water and volatile matter	27.5
Sand	3.0
	100.00

Prices and Relative Value of Peruvian and Ichnoboe Guano.—These specimens are both very fair, and represent the peculiarities of the two kinds of guano. The absence of uric acid in the African variety, is the cause of its inferiority; for that body decaying gradually in the soil, continues to yield carbonate for a long time, so that the stimulating effects of the guano are seen the next year, whilst the African is more fleeting. The prices of the two are, for Peruvian \$45, and for African \$35 per ton, for quantities amounting to five tons; and, this may be considered, all things being taken into the account, a fair representation of their value in agriculture.

The African being soluble to the extent of 40 per cent, is better adapted for watering plants, and where very rapid growth is wanted. The Peruvian, on the other hand, acts for a longer time, and is better calculated for crops which continue to grow vigorously during many weeks. The two will probably produce very similar effects for one crop; but the Peruvian is much more active on the second crop.

Crops to which it is applied.—It is hardly necessary to state, that the application may be made to every crop, for experiments are hardly multiplied with nearly every common plant or tree; to enumerate a few is sufficient. Wheat, corn, grass, the cereals, sugar cane, tobacco, apple, pear, and other fruit trees, flowers, cabbages, turnips, and corn, are more benefited than grass, oats, or such as require less—the chief effect of the manure being due to the quantity of the ammonia it contains. The reason guano is serviceable to all plants, arises from its containing every saline and organic matter they require as food.

Kinds of Soil to which it may be applied.—It has been used beneficially on all soils; for as it contains every element necessary to plants, it is independent of the quality of the soil—one great point being attended to, that the land be in good till; for otherwise, the tender roots of the vegetable find an obstruction to free growth, and are crippled. Poor, well-tilled soils exhibit most increase by guano, for in them something essential to the growth of plants is more likely to be absent.

Amount to be applied.—On wheat 250 lbs. per acre will be an average for a fair soil; 300 lbs. for a poor, and 400 for a good soil. Corn, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and garden vegetables will require 300 lbs. in fair lands; but the amount may be diminished by 50 lbs., if two applications are made instead of one. For grass, rye and oats, 200 lbs. will be enough.

Time and mode of application.—Seeds may be prepared by soaking in a solution of two lbs. of guano to the gallon of water, and this will answer for a first manuring if they are left sufficiently long to exhibit signs of germination. Wheat and other small grains should be steeped in this solution about six hours, corn about one hundred hours. These steeped, the seeds of smut will also be destroyed. Half the quantity of the seed to be applied when the plant has fairly started, and in second leaf. By this timely addition, the effects of many insects are avoided, and the seedling at once takes on a robust habit. The remaining half should be applied to the small grain crops when they are throwing out new stems, or glistering to corn, as the tassels appear, or at the second hoeing, and so with other hard crops. This application should be made, therefore, at the latest period of working, and as nearly before flowering as practicable. The guano should be sowed with a mixture of fine soil, gypsum or charcoal, to give it bulk, and divide the particles. No lumps should be thrown amongst the plants, for they burn them; and where an extensive application is to be made, it is better to screen the manure and pound the lumps. In sowing, reach the soil, if possible, for it is unserviceable to sprinkle it on the plants, and frequently destroys them. Select a season when the land is wet or moist, or when rain may be expected; for in dry weather the guano does not answer well, or even does injury, by acting as a caustic on vegetation. But if the crop suits, always

prefer manuring the plant or hill; do this whilst hoeing; less guano is thus used, and more certain effects result. One teaspoonful to the hill of corn, tobacco, potatoes, &c., is an abundance for each application. If a solution be preferred, mix one pound in ten gallons of water, and water sparingly with this on the soil, and not on the plants, at the times before men need taking care to stir up the in-soluble portion when applied. For this purpose, the African variety will be most suitable. Or, where rapid growth is wanted, irrespective of seed, the clear solution may be applied; the insoluble matter (phosphates, &c.) being reserved for wheat and corn. Guano may be composted with common soil, or anything but lime and unleached ashes; for these liberate the free ammonia, and thus diminish the effects of the manure.

Value compared with other Manures.—So far as the experiments in England and Scotland may be adduced, one cwt. of guano is equal to about five tons of farm-yard manure on an average; but it is much higher for turnips than for grass, &c. It would be advisable that in the very different climate of the United States, comparative experiments be made on this point. Let twenty single cart loads of stable manure be used per acre on wheat, corn, &c., and contrasted with four cwt. of guano. It would also be of service to the agricultural world that some experiments were made on the value of the organic and inorganic portions of guano. A plot of ground eight square yards may be divided into two parts, manured with the ordinary guano, and half with the ashes remaining after having been used on the other part. In this way the proportionate effect of the organic and saline parts would be estimated, and the conclusion be serviceable, inasmuch as the saline matters can be mixed into a compost for a trifling sum, and thus the expense of guano avoided.

D. P. GARDNER, M. D.

Notice.—This publication is made by the American Agricultural Association, not that parties may be induced to purchase guano, but that attention may be called to the varieties for sale, and other particulars for the diffusion of correct information. It is their intention to examine all available manures, and make them known publicly, as well as the results of careful experiments in agriculture, horticulture, and the management of stock, and to issue not only information from time to time, but a series of transactions, embodying the particulars of their experiments, analyses, &c. All those wishing to advance the cause of improvement are respectfully solicited to become members and forward suggestions for the advancement of agriculture. Letters or communications to be addressed, postpaid, to the Secretary of the Executive Committee, Dr. D. P. Gardner, 412, Fourth Street, New York. By order of Executive Committee.

R. L. PELL, Chairman.

March 12, 1845.

### Fine Stock.

On Monday last, Mr. Wm. H. Sothern, Hereford Hall, Albany, N. Y., offered in market at Brighton, a fat Hereford cow and heifer. The cow was allowed to be the fattest animal that had ever been offered in this market; and in this case the butchers considered it an important advantage that the fat was laid on in the right places—these parts that bring the highest prices. This cow was of very small bone, and it was evident from her form that the oil would be light.

Mr. Sothern informed us that this breed fattens so easily that he had not given this cow ten dollars worth of extra food. She ceased to give milk in January, 1844; and was then fed with the milk cows. In the summer she ran in a pasture, and had green corn fodder, in the proper season for this food. In the fall she had hay and turnips till about Christmas, and then oil meal, about four quarts per day, in addition to the other food. The butchers estimated her weight, when dressed, at 1500 pounds, and an offer of \$150 was made for her. A pretty good price for a cow, with so little extra keep. She was the fattest animal of the kind that we ever saw.

We also saw at the Brighton market on Monday a superior fat sheep of the Scotch Down and Cotswold breed, reared and fed by Mr. John McDonald, McIntyre, of Albany. We have lately spoken of the South Down as excellent for mutton, and the Cotswold are excellent for their flesh and large fleeces. One of these South Downs weighed alive 205 lbs., and several two years old weighed from 180 to 190 lbs. The largest Cotswold weighed alive 287 lbs. In Mr. M.'s flock, the South Down fleeces weigh on an average about 5 lbs., the Cotswold 8 lbs., each bringing a good price in market, from 50 to 24 cents. The Cotswold wool is rather coarse but it is long, and excellent for combing purposes.

The gentlemen brought on this excellent stock to try the market, and see if there be encouragement for raising such. [Boston Cultivator.]

SOWING SPRING GRAIN.—Though you gain nothing by ploughing before the ground is dry, you will certainly lose if you wait to sow your small grains in due season. Wheat, rye, oats and barley are heavier and better in proportion as you sow them early in spring. Young farmers are reminded that buckwheat and millet are both summer grains and must be sown before summer. One bushel and a half is the usual quantity of seed for wheat, rye, or barley, per acre; for oats three bushels is the general rule; but in case you sow grass seed with your oats you ought not to sow more than one or two bushels of oats per acre, else you will likely to lose all your grass seed, for you cradle your oats in August. If the oats are not so thick as to exclude the light and the air, your grass will have some roots, and it will not find the sun an entire stranger when the grain is removed.

PREPARATION OF SEED CORN.—Mr. Leonard Stone, of the Plowman, that for 20 years past he has prepared his corn for planting in such a manner that he has "in no case had it pulled up or injured by crows, squirrels, birds or fowls." We know from having for several years prepared seed corn with him, in a manner similar to that practiced by Mr. Stone, that it is a great protection against the depredations of crows, &c., and well worthy of being practiced by every farmer. But we cannot say by Mr. Stone that in "no case" has corn thus prepared been pulled up.

Mr. Stone describes his method as follows:— "Being prepared with an iron kettle, I take for one peck of corn, half a bushel dry ashes, one lb. tar, and one and a half pails scalding water, stir until the tar is dissolved and incorporated with water; then add the corn, stir briskly, until the corn has taken up the tar, and the water becomes clear, then turn off the water and turn the tarred corn on the ashes, stir again briskly until the corn is completely coated with ashes, (the whole process not requiring more than five minutes) it is then fit for use and may be kept through the season and be ready for planting when wanted. Plaster or any other fertilizing substance that is pulverized and dry will answer the purpose of ashes."

Plant Trees.

It is really distressing to the eye of taste, to witness the number of farm-houses in our ancient Commonwealth, which stand exposed, as it were, in the open fields, without a shrub or a grass-plot to cheer the inmates, or even so much as a friendly tree to protect them from the glare of the summer's sun. No resident of our naked villages, who has enjoyed a promenade beneath the arching elms, which adorn the avenues of New Haven and other eastern towns, can fail to be humbled by the contrast, and to lament the tasteless, cruel negligence, the melancholy want of forethought, which has prevailed among our own people. This repulsive feature of barbarism should be no longer tolerated. The beautiful shade trees which surround the dwelling, as they grow old, become associated with pleasant reminiscences in the family, and exert a delightful moral influence. The children, who have grown up and departed beneath their spreading boughs, become fondly attached to them, and strongly disposed to guard and preserve them. The touching song of our countryman, Morris, owes its popularity no less to a deep seated principle in our nature, than to the engaging simplicity and pathos of its numbers. Every one who has spent the summer days of youth under the lovely shade around the paternal domain, will be as ready as the poet to exclaim,

"Woodman! Spare that tree!"

Every descendant of the patriarch who planted it, will interpose to save the venerable tree which sheltered the home of his childhood; and will renounce the wealth and the power which may threaten it in the earnest and moving accents of the bard—

"Twas my forefather's hand  
That placed it near this cot—  
There, woodman! let it stand—  
Thy axe shall harm it not."

When but an idle boy,  
I sought its grateful shade:  
In all their gushing joy,  
Here, too, my sisters played.  
My mother kissed me here—  
My father pressed my hand:  
Forgive this foolish tear—  
But let that old tree stand!"

Such reminiscences of our pure days deserve to be fondly cherished, and should never be obliterated by the sterner pursuits of after life. The tasteful arrangement of trees and shrubbery on a farm, not only conduces to rest and comfort, but is the surest indication of a gentle, cultivated and truly civilized people. It demonstrates that homely rudeness has been superseded by refined feelings, and a just appreciation of the beauties of Nature. How delightful to the toil-worn man, in the evening of life, to repose in the shade of the trees which he has planted with his own hands! How grateful to the heir of the paternal mansion, to enjoy the unobtrusive shelter provided by the care and taste of his revered progenitor! The shade tree, thus become, as it were, a cherished member of an affectionate family. Its longevity renders it an abiding friend of succeeding generations—a silent but most interesting witness of the advent and departure of children, and of children's children—while its aged trunk remains an emblem and a precious memorial of a long line of venerated ancestry.—[Dr. Dardington's Address before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.]

### Bees—Improved Common Hive.

It is a good time during these long evenings to think about our Bees, and to look over the productiveness or otherwise of the result of the past season as a part of the farm stock. The season of 1843 was a bad year for the produce of honey, and although they swarmed well, yet owing to the great drouth that prevailed this region, they barely produced food enough for their own subsistence, without producing but very little to spare to their protectors. The past year has been the most singular that I have known in twenty years' experience, with respect to swarming, and the complaint is general in the western country as far as heard from, without exception. Bees swarmed well, considering the quantity of honey they made last year. The season opened fair and, and every thing went on prosperously, until the period of swarming, for which every preparation seemed to be ready; they "hung out" day by day for four or five weeks, when they gave up emigrating, and concluded not to "go to the west" this year. As far as I am advised, not over one quarter of the hives swarmed at all, and one half of those ran out.

The only cause of failure that came under my observation, and the only reason that I can give, is that on those days which were warm enough, and when I had made preparation for several swarms, there invariably came up either a cold wind or clouds, or rain, and this state of things continued until the young queens were killed by the old ones, and the new colonies were obliged to domesticate with the parent hive. This year cannot be counted a prolific one for honey, owing to the August and September drouth; many growers have not filled one set of boxes, in the patent hive, which in good seasons fill two.

A new modification of the common hive has lately been introduced, which completely dispenses of the necessity of allowing the bees to choose their time and disposition to swarm, and yet increases the number in an equal ratio, without loss or the danger of losing them.

To explain it, take for instance a common square hive and saw it in two parts from top to bottom, then put it together with four Dowel pins and a hook and staple on each side to fasten it together again. Across each half are fixed some thin pieces of slate to keep the bees from constructing their combs continuous, and across the hive. Put a swarm of bees into them in the usual manner. The next year when they show a disposition to swarm, have another hive on the same plan, with the pins and slates exactly alike; then allow two pieces of tin or sheet iron of the size of the hive, and divide them, by the help of an assistant, add one of the new halves to each, and you have two swarms each with room to work, and so do as often as they show signs of swarming. It does not seem important whether you have got a queen with each or not, as both parts have brood combs, and they will immediately provide themselves with one; and the principle may be applied to the patent hive with drawers as to the old fashioned plain hive. I believe it to be the subject of a patent right, and it is sold at a fair price to all applicants.

[Genesee Farmer.]

MOWING FIELDS.—Early in April you ought to examine your mowing lands, particularly those recently seeded, and see if the winter has killed out the grass. Some farmers are in the practice of sowing a little seed every spring over their fields. If your seed did not catch well last fall, or if the winter has killed any, sow more now and you will find it will be buried deep enough by the rains to make it vegetate.—[Mass. Ploughman.]

From the Yankee Blade.

### An Original Poem.

Delivered at the Franklin County Agricultural Show and Fair, at Farmington, October 30, 1844.

BY JESSE HUSE, ESQ.

First to that Being from whose liberal hand  
Flow all the blessings which adorn our land,  
Who in his image first created man,  
And gave him wisdom all his works to scan,  
Let us, assembled on this festive day,  
High-sounding praise and grateful homage pay.  
Farmer, Mechanic, all Professions, join  
And humbly worship at his peaceful shrine.  
Invoke his blessing—own his righteous sway,  
Give thanks succeeding, and his laws obey.

Hail! Sons of Franklin, met in social cheer,  
To show the products of the bounteous year—  
What though no Homer mingles in your throng  
To sing your praise in true poetic song!  
Fired with the beauties of this rapturous sight,  
My Muse awakes, and plumes herself for flight;  
Nor silver plate upon his tresses by bestows,  
Ye Saints assist me, and Ye Gods inspire!  
Help me to paint the scene before my eyes,  
Where Nature's bounty in profusion lies:  
To trace the beauties of this Show and Fair,  
With truth unerring, yet with anxious care.

First on the list, the noble farmer stands,  
With manly strength to cultivate our lands;  
Nerved for his task, he fears no opposition,  
All, all he asks, is manly competition.  
Nor silver plate upon his tresses by bestows,  
He knows the value of the honest sweat,  
And, clad in homespun, at his side he wears  
Think not that this degrades his noble mind,  
And makes him rank the lowest of mankind;  
No, 'tis not so; deny this truth who can,  
As honest farmer's God's own Nobleman.  
What though no palace stands on his estate,  
Nor crumbing servant meets you at his gate?  
What though he sleep not on the softest bed,  
And on his floor no costly carpet is spread?  
What though no splendid carriage, drawn by four,  
Await his pleasure at the front door,  
Nor rich champagne, nor mellow sparkling wine,  
Composed of Cows and Heifers, Calves and Swine,  
These are the battles of the world to be great,  
His are the joys that honest worth create.  
Gay as the lark, he hails the azure morn,  
Hills to his task to weed his tender corn,  
Repair the fences round his pleasant fields,  
Or gather in the fruit his garden yields.  
His pleasures few, are of the richest kind,  
Not to relax, but elevate the mind—  
To see his toil bear fruit, his daily bread,  
And from his bounty all are clothed and fed.  
Where, where, a task, can happiness be found,  
If not among the tillers of the ground?  
The crowning blessing of the bounteous year,  
His are the joys that honest worth create.

Who then can gaze upon a scene like this,  
Where all display much tokens of their bliss,  
Nor feel emotions in his bosom rise,  
Of pure joy, while thus he feasts his eyes  
On the rich treasures which surround us here,  
The crowning blessing of the bounteous year?  
See the long teams of noble oxen stand,  
Enough mighty to plow all Franklin's land;  
While in you pass a splendid group appears,  
Composed of Cows and Heifers, Calves and Steers;  
The gallant Horse, partner of man's pride,  
And to his pleasure by strong ties allied,  
And useful Sheep, are here for your inspection,  
Which every look says, "give us fair protection!"  
While the huge Porker, with recumbent stance,  
The fairest article of the farm stands,  
Go view them all—their nice proportions scan—  
These are the jewels of the laboring man.  
For rich trophies which they proudly display,  
To feast our eyes at Annual Cattle Shows;  
For rich rewards to all his generous toil,  
Are gathered here, the products of his soil.  
Pears how delicious, and what Squashes, too!  
Apples and Melons of enormous size;  
Make our mouths water, while they feast our eyes;  
Which every look says, "give us fair protection!"  
While the huge Porker, with recumbent stance,  
The fairest article of the farm stands,  
Go view them all—their nice proportions scan—  
These are the jewels of the laboring man.

Next to the Farmer, the Mechanic stands,  
And forms the tools to cultivate our lands;  
For moral worth, and purity of mind,  
Which make him useful to his fellow-kind,  
View their rich specimens of skill and art,  
The useful wagon, or more cunning cart,  
Plows, Rakes, and Pitchforks—all that farmers use—  
Hoes, Chains, and Harrows, and the Boots and Shoes.

But this would fill me, should I try to mention  
Each of the articles of the invention,  
Each on the other for his wealth depends,  
Each to the other joy and comfort sends.  
Linked hand in hand, thus they together stand,  
The pride and glory of our happy land.  
The Ladies next shall claim my gentle lay,  
For rich trophies which they proudly display,  
Of taste and skill, in every varied form,  
To please our fancy, or to keep us warm.  
The tubs of Butter, sweet as morning dew,  
The finest Cheese, and rich carpets, too,  
Large rolls of Cloth, and splendid Heavy Carse,  
Wrought by their hands with industry and care;  
And last, not least, of their domestic joys,  
See here their smiling girls and laughing boys!  
The blooming Miss with modesty appears,  
And the fair matron of maturer years,  
Proudly contending, struggling for the prize;  
I read their feelings in their sparkling eyes,  
And were I judge, to which the prize should fall,  
Succy I'd please them, for I'd give to all.

Here Agriculture spreads her richest stores,  
Round our green hill tops and our fertile shores;  
And Peace and Plenty here together stand,  
To pour rich blessings o'er our happy land.  
Then let the South boast of her sunny plains,  
And spare our home, where pinching winter reigns.  
We'll envy not their warmer clime, that lies  
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies,  
But here content on Franklin's fertile soil,  
Our useful lives we'll lead to useful toil,  
Cheerily we'll spend and end our happy days,  
In useful labor, and in grateful praise.

PREPARING THE GROUND FOR AN ORCHARD.—  
Orchard land does not so richly than good corn land, but the soil should be made deeper than corn requires. Corn seldom suffers from drouth, but trees do while coming to a bearing state, and when in bearing. The fruit, in consequence of extremely dry weather, falls off and is lost. Before a young orchard is set, therefore, the soil should be deepened to a much greater extent than for grain or for grass. A subsoil plough may be used to advantage in ground designed for orcharding. Some of the roots must run deep to support the tree and keep it from withering in dry weather, yet we depend most on the roots near the surface to nourish the tree.

Never set an orchard in low, flat ground. Young trees will sometimes thrive for a few years, but such is not a natural site for apple, pear, peach, or cherry trees. Side hills that are not dry and parched are preferable to plains. Rocky hills, composed of clayey loam mixed with gravel, sustain apple trees better than any soil or location that we have in Massachusetts.—[Ploughman.]

## Mechanic Arts, &c.

MANUFACTURE OF SILK.—We are pleased to see that this manufacture is progressing in our country. For the information of the public, we notice the Patterson Silk Manufacturing Company, under the direction of Messrs. Murray and Ryle. The operations of this company commences with reeled silks as received from the Filatures. This factory employs five hundred and forty spindles for winding, two hundred and forty spindles for cleaning, and one thousand spindles in operation for spinning, and are increasing their number. When under full operation they employ nearly one hundred hands, mostly women and children. Dyeing in its various forms as applicable to silk is there performed. We had the gratification of inspecting many rich colored silks for sewing, and other purposes. "We witnessed also the operations of weaving. Many fancy colored silk cravats, and dresses, were upon the looms, among which was one piece being woven at the order of the American Institute, for a French gentleman in Louisiana, the silk of his own raising, which is pronounced by the manufacturers to be equal to the finest Italian silk, and we can add our testimony to, that it was a beautiful homespun." [N. Y. Mechanic.]

AN INGENUOUS MACHINE. Among the ingenious machines for which patents were issued during the past year is one for working Trench braid, the operations of which are thus described in Commissioner Ellsworth's annual report: "After the pieces of straw have been deposited in a box, the whole operation of taking each separate piece, introducing, bending it over, trimming off the surplus, and transferring or re-transferring the pinners or nippers by which the pieces are held, and the completed braid delivered, is carried on with the most beautiful regularity without the hand of an attendant." This invention is certainly most extraordinary, for it makes matter perform the volitions of an ingenious and versatile mind.

GLASS.—It is difficult to foresee to what perfection the manufacture of glass may be brought, and to what purposes the article may yet be applied. The balance spring of a chronometer is now made of glass, as substitute for steel, and possesses a greater degree of elasticity and a greater power of resisting the alternations of heat and cold. A chronometer with a glass balance spring was sent to the North Sea, and exposed to a competition of nine other chronometers, and the result of the experiment was a report in favor of the chronometer with a glass spring. In a manufactory in France, they are now making glass pipes for the conveyance of water, which cost nearly 30 per cent less than the iron pipes now used, and will bear a far greater external pressure.

A NEW INVENTION.—A young mechanic, by the name of Wm. N. Clark, a native of this county, has lately secured a patent for a new and valuable improvement on the single twist ship augur, and also on the bit and gilet. The old augur was objectionable, on the ground that the cavities were convex which, breaking the chips and forcing them outwards, caused them to clog and wedge between the augur and side of the hole. The lower cavity of the augur is made convex, which gives it abundant strength, and prevents it from springing. The bit and gilet are made upon the same principle of the augur. This invention, we trust, is not only a valuable one to the inventor, but a useful one to shipwrights and mechanics generally.—[New Haven Register.]

SPINDLES IN THE WORLD. It is estimated that there are now fourteen millions of spindles in use in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, with a weekly production of yarn of 10 1/2 oz. per spindle. The consumption of cotton since 1832, has gone up from 276,000,000 lbs. to 544,000,000 lbs. in 1844. The number of spindles for 1855,000 to 14,000,000, the improvements in the process of spinning making the increase of spindles smaller in ratio than the consumption of the raw material. The production of spindles is about 1,800,000 per annum, of which 600,000 are required to replace the old ones. Should the improvement in the condition of the lower classes in England continue, it is supposed that the production of yarns could scarcely keep pace with the demand. And the scarcity of machine makers, and the time necessary to get a spinning-mill in operation, will materially check the increase of production. The number of spindles at work in other countries is computed as follows: Austria, 1,500,000; Austrian League, 315,000; France, 3,500,000; Belgium, 420,000; Russia, 700,000; Great Britain, 14,000,000; U. States, 2,250,000. Total, 23,875,000.

SALES.—An improvement has been proposed and patented for a new mode of cutting and rigging the sails of square-rigged vessels, by making them in two parts, each half extending from the mast to the end of the yards. They are hung to the upper yards by rings that slide on a rod called a "jack-yard," attached to the middle end of the yard, and are set and furled by means of out-and-in haulers. By this arrangement it is alleged that a vessel can be worked with greater ease, and will sail nearer the wind, than by the mode now practiced.—Mr. Ellsworth's Report.

Discovery of Lithographic Stone in Canada. Mr. Logan, the geologist, at present employed in a geological survey in Canada, has made a discovery, says the Montreal Gazette, which promises to be of great importance. He has found near Lake Simcoe, great beds of lithographic stone—namely, that used in the lithographic art for taking the drawings, and producing the impressions on paper. So large is this bed that Mr. Logan has explored it for sixty or seventy miles. Hitherto, Germany has been the sole source from which the world has been supplied with this valuable article, and the supply there is limited, and distant from any port of shipment. Specimens which were sent to London, have been pronounced by competent judges to be of the finest quality.

A CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—TANNIN, the extract of a certain bark, is recommended as a cure for this troublesome complaint, by Mr. Druiit, who observes in the London Lancet, that "when the tooth aches, let the patient wash out the mouth thoroughly, with a solution of carbonate of soda in warm water; let the gum around the tooth, or between it and its neighbor,

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